PUBLIC DEBT.

letter, which was read, and referred to the Com-mittee of Ways & Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 12, 1828. Sin: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 8th instant, "instructing the Secretary of the Treastry to inform the "House.

"1st. What average amount will be annually required to discharge the whole of the National debt in 1835, when the last portion of it becomes redeemable, excepting the three per cents, and the subscription to the U. States' Bank;

"2d. What amount will be so required to redeem the whole of the debt by that time, the three-per

"cents only excepted;
"3d. What will be the surplus of the present
"appropriation of ten millions remaining annually.
"after discharging the whole of the redeemable
"debt, according to the principle of calculations first

4th. What will be the surplus of the present Sinking Fund remaining in 1836, after discharging the whole of the National debt excepting the "3 per cents;" I have the honour to transmit two statements, marked A, and B, which contain the

information required, accompanied by a letter of the Register of the Treasury, explanatory of the

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Sir, I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant, RICHARD RUSH.

On motion of Mr. Mallary, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. P. P. Barbour in the Chair, on the Tariff

cluded the argument he commenced yesterday, in opposition to the hill as reported by the Committee of Manufactures which he concluded by declaring himself in favor of the amendment of Mr. Mallary, which, although not exactly what he could have wished, was far preferable to the ori-

Barnard obtained the floor, and moved that the Committee rise, but withdrew the motion in

Mr. Martindale, who spoke for more than an hour in opposition to the bill, and in favor of the amend-Mr. Barnard then renewed his motion, which

prevailed and the Committee rose.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.
On motion of Mr. Allen, of Virginia,
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Moses Henry on the pension list. On motion of Mr. Mercer it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Offi-ces and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the ces and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route within the State of Virginia, between Middleburg, in the county of Loudoun, and Warrenton, in the county of Fauquier.

The following message was received fram the President of the U. States:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

Washington, 15th March, 1828.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of

In compliance with a resolution of the House of the 21st ultimo, requesting me to lay before the House the correspondence, not heretofore communicated, between the Government of the U. States and that of Great Britain, on the subject of the claims of the two Governments to the Territory Westward of the Racky Mountains, I transmit Increwith a report of the Secretary of State, with the documents requested by the resolution.

This communication was read and laid on the ta

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of the bill for the relief of

Richard W. Meade. Sergeant resumed his argument in defence of the bill, in the course of which several expla-nations took place between him and Messrs. Bar-bour and Polk, who had opposed it on a previous

Mr. Sutherland followed on the same side, and in spoke with warmth in favor of the claim, and in reprobation of the idea of sending the claimant back to seek justice from the Spanish Government. Mr. Weems next obtained the floor, and made a short speech in opposition to the bill, insisting that the claim of Meade was no better than others, which had been rejected by the Commissioners. Mr. Everett briefly replied to Mr. Weans, and explained some facts which he had misappre-

Mr. Archer then moved that the Committee rise; the motion prevailed, and the Committee having risen, reported progress, and obtained leave to

The House adjourned. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- In the Senate vester washington, march 16.—In the Senate yester day, the Bill to prevent desertion in the Army was discussed, and, having been amended, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to grant certain lands to the State of Alabama for purposes of Internal improvement was also after some discussion, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the hill make

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for the Navy was taken up in committee of the whole, with the amendments made in the Senate. The amendment making appropriations for the first quarter of 1829 was disa-greed to. The Committee then took up the bill greed to. The Committee them took up the bill making appropriations for fortifications, as amended by the Senate, and refused to concur with the amendment appropriating 50,000 dollars for a fortification at Barrataria. The Committee reported the non-concurrence, and the House concurred in their disagreement. The other amendment made by

the Senate was concurred in.

Mr. Everett now moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

sideration of the bill for the public buildings, and having understood that the gentleman from N. Y., [Mr. Barnard] who was entitled to the floor when the Committee last rose, was now desirous of ad-dressing the Committee on the Tariffbill, the Committee thereupon took up that bill; and the question being on the amendment of Mr. Mallary, Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, Mr. Barnard rose, and addressed the Committee

the Committee and in favor of the amendment.

Mr. B. having concluded,
Mr. Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, made some ex-

planations in reply to some remarks which refer-After a word or two of reply from Mr. Barnard, Mr. Ingham obtained the floor, when

Mr. Pearce moved that the Committee rise. Mr. Ingham objected, and wished to proceed, but, after making some progress in his speech, he yielded to a motion made by Mr. Wright, of N. Y. will be for the rising of the committee.

The Committee rose accordingly, and thereupon, The House adjourned. WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the Senate yes-

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the Senate yes-terday, the bill to grant certain relinquished lands to the, State of Alabama for purposes of Internal Improvement, and the bill to authorize the Presi-dent of the U. States to lease certain lead mines in Missouri, and the bill to prevent desertions in the army, were severally read a third time, and passed. The bill for the relief of the widow of the passed. The bill for the relief of the widow of the rate Maj. Gen. Brown was taken up and made the special order of the day for Friday. Considerable discussion took place on the bill to provide for the final settlement of land claims in the several States

In the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Duffie and a resolution on the table proposing an altera-tion in the rules of the House, so as to prevent a-ny member from remaining covered during the session of the House without the leave of the Speaker. The House, in Committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill in autendment of an art imposing duties on imports, when Mr.

OF THE STATE OF THE FINANCES. MARCH 12, 1828.
Read and laid upon the table.
Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made the following REPORT:

Means, made the following REPORT:

[Continued.]

They now propose to inquire into the extent of this prohibition, and to trace its operation upon the foreign commerce, and upon the revenue of the country. The whole amount of the importations of woollen manufactures in the year 1826, was \$8,-431,974. The whole amount of their importations in 1827, was \$8,561,740. This statement exhibits an increase of the importations in 1827, beyond what they were in 1826, of \$229,766. In the tariff of 1824, certaindescriptions of woolens were exempted from the general provision of the law imposing a duty of 33 1-3 per cent. on woollen manufactures, and subjected to a duty of 25 per cent. only. The importations of woolen manufactures, subject to the higher rate of ad valorem duty, and of carpeting subject to a still higher specific duty, of carpeting subject to a still higher specific duty, amounted, in 1826, to \$6,571,031, and, in 1827, only to \$6,293,160; exhibiting a decrease in the importations of woollens subject to the higher duties

of \$277,871. of \$277,871.

The importations of woollens, subject to the lower rate of duty, amounted, in 1826, to \$1,860,943, and, in 1827, to \$2,368,530; exhibiting an increase of the importations of this description of woollens, amounting to \$508,637. When it is recollected that the importations of 1826 were made at the very crisis of the reaction produced by the extraordinary speculation and excessive importations of 1825, a just inference may be drawn from the comparative statement above presented, as to the efparative statement above presented, as to the effect of the tariff of 1824. It will be seen that the tect of the tariff of 1824. It will be seen that the importation, in 1827, of woollen goods subject to the higher rate of duty, was less than in the year preceding; whereas, from the natural increase, and recovering state of our commerce, as well as from a reference to the importations of woollens paying only 25 per cent. duty, a considerable increase ought to have been exhibited. The committee will here reports in further illustrations. mittee will here remark, in further illustration of the effect of the tariff of 1824, that the average im-

the effect of the tariff of 1824, that the average importations of woollens for the three years preceding it, amounted to \$8,981,936; being an excess of \$320,196 beyond the importations of 1827.

The importations of the descriptions of woollen manufactures, which fall under the operation of the high duties recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted, in 1827, to upwards of six millions of dollars. A recurrence to the analysis presented by the committee, will show that the great mass of woollens embraced in the scheme of great mass of woollens embraced in the scheme of duties proposed by the Secretary, will be chargeable with more than 100 per cent.; a considerable proportion with more than 200 per cent.; and but a small quantity with less than 70 per cent. The committee, therefore, think they are quite within bounds, when they assume five millions as the amount of woollen manufactures that will be exmount of woollen manufactures that will be ex-cluded, and speedily excluded, if the duties recom-mended shall be imposed upon the foreign manu-facture. They believe it may be assumed, with e-qual confidence, that a duty of five cents the square yard, in addition to the existing duty, on cotton manufactures, will exclude the foreign manufac-tures, to amount of \$3,500,000. When to these pro-hibitions, those of raw wool, bar iron, and hemp, are added, it will not be extravagant to estimate the added, it will not be extravagant to estimate the curtailment of foreign commerce, by the proposed duties, at ten millions of dollars, within a few years auties, at ten millions of dollars, within a few years after their imposition. Making every allowance for the increased rate of duties that will be collected on the remaining importations of the articles under consideration, the committee cannot estimate the annual loss of revenue, resulting from the duties proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at less than \$4,000,000. And here the committee cannot but pause for a moment, to contemplate the singular & extraordinary spectacle of an officer who presides over the finances of a nation recommending a sides over the finances of a nation, recommending a scheme of revenue, which, at the same time that it will diminish the national income \$4,000,000 per annum, will increase the burdens of the community beyond all example in time of peace, and fully equal to any in time of war! It is due, however, as well to the station of the officer in question, as to the magnitude of the national interest involved, that the grounds trees which ed, that the grounds upon which he places his re-commendation should be fairly stated, and dispas-sionately examined. And the committee cannot but express their regret, that the views of the Secretary have not been researched. Secretary have not been presented in propositions more distinct, and in language less ambiguous. more distinct, and in language less ambiguous. That they may not, however, do injustice to his opinion, as to the effect of the proposed measure upon foreign commerce, they will state it in his own words: "The opening of new objects of labor, (says the Secretary,) by multiplying the occupations of men, has also increased the public prosperity. This has also increased the public prosperity. rity. This has produced an increased ability to I all articles of consumption whencesoever obtained. Hence foreign trade has not declined, of which we have the incontestible evidence just stated, whilst new domestic resources, in manufacturing

se, which the augmented wealth of the people will enable them to purchase and consume.

Believing that this opinion, as to the effect of the proposed tariff on foreign commerce, is utterly destitute of any just foundation, and that "can only find cover under the vagueness and generality of the terms in which it is expressed, the committee will now attempt to remove the veil from it, by exbiting a practical view of the effect of the niotting a practical view of the effect of the proposed increase of duties on the wealth of the nation.

Assuming that it will exclude foreign manufaced increa tures, or, which is the same thing, give effective protection to domestic manufactures, to the extent of ten millions of dollars, it remains to be ascer-The motion prevailed, and the House went into Committee accordingly, Mr. P. P. Barbour in the Chair.

The motion prevailed, and the House went into Committee accordingly, Mr. P. P. Barbour in the Chair.

In the first place, then, it is conceded that the price of the manufactured articles in question, will be enhanced, and the only doubt is as to the control of the will be enhanced, and the only doubt is as to the extent and duration of the enhancement. The present duty upon weollens is 37 and 1-2 per cent. and the testimony of the persons engaged in the manufacture, allege that it is grossly inadequate. The very lowest duty in the scheme recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury is 55 per cent. and that is applicable only to a very inconsiderable portion of the woollens imported. Upon the great mass of them, it is double that rate. It is presumed, therefore, that the manufacturers, while asking duties of from 56 to 281 per cent., will admit that at least 56 per cent. is necessary to give mit that at least 56 per cent. is necessary to give them protection, or, in other words, to exclude their foreign rivals. If this be granted, it conclu-sively shows, that the price of domestic manufac-tures, in order to give them adequate protection, sition, to \$72,000,000. But a considerable pro-ortion of this is household manufacture, made

Assuming that the consumption of colton manufactures, which, under the proposed tariff, will be made in the United States, for sale, will be equal to that of woollen manufactures, it will follow, that, as those manufactures will pay an average of duty nearly equal to 56 per cent., the consumers of cotton manufactures will pay a tax, for the benefit of the domestic manufactures, nearly equal to that paid by the consumers of woollens. The committee will extend to the domestic manufactures, nearly equal to that paid by the consumers of woollens. The committee will extend to the domestic manufactures of the possible true, that capital controls this prices constitute national prosperity. It is the undoubted interest of the public feeling in Great Britain. Mr. Huskisson, however, has carried his point, in maintaining the ascendancy of the free trade principles, by retaining Mr. Goulbourn at the Head of the Board of Trade.

After the King's speech had been read, the Houses adjourned till five o'clock, when they reassembled respectively. In the Upper house, the consumers of woollens that the will extend to the prices constitute national prosperity. It is the undoubted interest of the public factures, which, under the prices of the public factures, which under the price had no more influence, and their interest of the repair to high a key to suit the present state of the public facility in Great Britain. Mr. Huskisson, however, has carried his point, in maintaining the ascendancy of the free trade principles, by retaining the ascendancy of the free trade principles, by retaining the ascendancy of the free trade principles, by retaining the ascendancy of the free trade principles.

After the King's speech had been read, the Houses adjourned till five o'clock, when they reassent the prices constitute national prosperity. It is the undoubted in the prices constitute national prosperity. It is the undoubted in the prices constitute national prosperity. It is the undoubted in the prices constitute of the prices constitute na

ing the nation to wealth, is to enhance the price of clothing, one of the primary necessaries of life, to a point involving an increase of the annual expenditure of the People for that object, of \$22,000,000, for the benefit of manufacturers of woollen and cotton goods, in addition to what they will still pay, on imported cotton and woollen goods, for the support of Government.

ort of Government.

But the effect of domestic manufactures, in en-But the effect of domestic manufactures, in enhancing the price of the surplus produce of the farmer, is strongly relied upon as an equivalent for the increased price of those manufactures. "The effect upon agricultural prices, (says the Secretary,) produced by the perpetual presence of armies in a country, will not too strongly illustrate the extent of the benefit that the manufacturing class renders to the class of farmers." The committee would respectfully add, that the illustration of the Secretary is equally appropriate to show the national expense at which, by the plan proposed, the farmer is ensured, if ensured at all, a high price for his grain. For it is confidently believed, that an army might be maintained at an annual expense much my might be maintained at an annual expense much below \$ 22,000,000, of an extent sufficient to conall the persons who manufacture cotton and wool-len goods for sale in the United States.

But, conceding to the utmost extent, the alledg-

But, conceding to the utmost extent, the alledged effect of manufactures in raising the price of grain and wool, it is by no meaus a clear proposition, that this enhancement of price, adds any thing more to the national wealth, than does the enhancement of the price of manufatures. On the contrary, it seems to the committee, that the wealth of the nation is diminished, precisely in the proportion that the prices of clothing and food are increased by the artificial means of human legislation. If the mass of the community, who consume maned by the artificial means of human legislation. If the mass of the community, who consume manufactures, and do not make them, are compelled, by the effect of legislative prohibitions, to pay \$22,000,000 more for clothing, than if such prohibitions he and taken place; and if the great manufacture of the community, who consume grain and hibitions he and taken place; and if the great majority of the community, who cousume grain and wool, and do not make them for sale, are compelled, in like manner, to pay an enhanced price for these articles, while the price of all other articles remaines unaltered; it is extremely obvious that the wealth of the great body of the People is diminished precisely in the degree that the difficulty of obtaining food and clothing is increased by the enhancement of their prices. If the sellers of wool, of grain, and of manutactures, were the only persons in the community, it might be a question between them, whether the enhancement of the tween them, whether the enhancement of the price of manufactures would not be compensated tween them, whether by a corresponding enhancement of the price of wool and grain. But, as these constitute a major-ity of the People in every State in the Union, and a very small majority in the Union at large, it strikes the committee, as an extraordinary mode of consoling the majority for the enhanced price

of consoling the majority for the enhanced price of one of the great necessaries of life, to tell them they will have the privilege of paying an equally enhanced price for another.

It thus appears, that the second step of the process by which it is proposed to enrich the nation, is to increase the difficulty of obtaining bread, the the first necessary, of life, and wool, a principal element in the price of wollen cloths, by raising their relative prices.

their relative prices.

The committee regard it as a very clear proposition, that the wealth of the nation cannot be increased by enhancing the price of any of its productions, except the great staples of exportation. The higher the price we obtain for these from foreign nations, the more, undoubtedly, we add to the national wealth.

But it is obvious that the scheme of the Secreta-

of the Treasury proposes to enhance the price manufactures, of grain, and of raw wool, in our

of manufactures, of grain, and of raw wool, in our own markets only. The attempt, indeed, would be impotent to extend the enhancement, by our legislation, to foreign markets.

With a view of exposing and illustrating more fully, the fallacy of the notion that high prices, however produced, and by whomsoever paid, constitute national wealth, the committee will suppose the Government had the power to promulgate and enforce a decree, raising the price of grain from one to two dollars a bushel. Though this would be denounced as an arbitrary stretch of power, it denounced as an arbitrary stretch of power, it would be no more than doing directly, what the government) constitutes an important object with the present Parliament. Mr. Huskisson is its would be its effect? While it would neither increase

whilst new domestic resources, in manufacturing labor, have been unfolding themselves. As the latter are more amply brought out, it is confidently anticipated that the former will become wider and more enriching in its range." As far as the committee are able to comprehend the specific bearing of the words and sentences just quoted, they interpret them to mean, that the loss which foreign commerce will sustain, by excluding the foreign articles in question, will be amply compensated by the increased importation of other foreign merchandise, which the augmented wealth of the peothe corn laws, and permitted the free importation of grain. The result was an extension of the market for our grain, and an enhancement of its market for our grain, and an enhancement of its price, almost beyond any former precedent. This was a real increase of the national wealth, because foreigners paid us the enhanced price of our grain. In the grain growing States the prices of lands rose in proportion to the rise in the prices of their productions, and large investments were made by capitalists. When the British Government resumed their ancient and established policy in relation to corn, and prohibited, in effect, its importation from abroad, great embarrassment unaortation from abroad, great embarrassment una-oidably fell upon the exporters of grain in this country. Real estates sunk from their inflated, country. Real estates sunk from their inflated, to a point below their natural value, and grain to a point below its natural price. In this state of a point below its natural price. In this state of things, it is not surprising that the grain-selling farmers should have labored under the temporary delusion, that high prices constituted the chief good, and low prices the chief evil, without any regard to the question whether those prices were paid by foreigners, or by our own citizens. But the wonder seems to be, that, after the crisis has passed away which produced this delusion among the farmers, it should be gravely taken up, and propagated by our statesmen, as the basis of a permanent system of legislation. The truth is that low prices of subsistence and clothing, and high prices of labor, and profits of capital, are the real indications of national wealth. The just criterion indications of national wealth. The just criterion of the wealth of a nation, is the facility with which its citizens can obtain the necessaries and comforts of life; and the committee have yet to learn, that must be raised fifty-six per cent. above what the foreign manufactures would cost in our market, if it were not for the duties imposed by the Government. The effect, then, of the proposed duties will be, to raise the price of woollen manufactures, as well domestic as foreign, ciclistrate of Ohio or Kentucky, who nave less the price of the prices of those necessaries and comforts, will increase the facility of obtaining them. If this were the case, the British laborer, who pays two dollars a bushel for grain, would be in a more enviable condition, than the citizen of Ohio or Kentucky, who have less than will be, to raise the price of woollen manufactures, as well domestic as foreign, eighteen and a half per cent., at least, above their present rates, and fifty-six per cent. above their present rates, and fifty-six per cent. above the price at which the foreign manufacture could be obtained, after paying all the expenses of importation, and the profits of the importing merchant, if it were not for the duties. It has been estimated that each individual of the United States, upon a general average, consumes, annually, woollens of the value of six dollars. The total annual consumption of woollens, in the United States, amounts, upon this supposition, to \$72,009,000. But a considerable proton of Wooll double the wealth of the nation, so far as it consisted in those articles, and yet citizen of Ohio or Kentucky, who pays less than a tenth part of that price. To illustrate this view of ion, so far as it consisted in those articles, and yet t would certainly diminish the price of them, in

In the House, or Representatives, Mr. In the House, so as to prevent a ridia a resolution on the table proposing an alteration in the rules of the House, so as to prevent a ry member from remaining covered during the session of the House without the leave of the Speaker. The House, in Committee of the whole, purchased and consumed, about three resumed the consideration of the bill in automation which bears directly upon the peaker of an act imposing duties on imports, when Mr Ingham addressed the Committee in a speech of mostly three hours in length, in opposition to Mr. Malitary samendment, and in support of the bill as reported by the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Johns then moved that the Committee in a speech of the benefit of those who make them; and that the duty on the committee is an apported by the Committee is an alteration of the bill as the second of the bill as a fact, as lamentable of the benefit of those who make them; and that the duty on the committee of the bill as reported by the Committee is an alteration of the bill as the second of the bill as the duty on the consumers of woollens, for the benefit of those who make them; and that the consumers of the second of the bill as a fact, as lamentable of the benefit of those who make them; and the most carnest consideration. History warrants the committee in the aspect of the duty at 66 per cent. Of the \$24,00,000 of the duty at 66 per cent. Of the \$24,00,000 of legislation which bears directly upon the people of the committee in the assertion, that all that branch the committee in the aspect of the three many man define. Sir J. M'Donald and Dr. Altorney General, Sir J. We therefil is appointed that the committee in the assertion, that all that branch the committee in the assertion, that all that branch at the duty of the point which bears directly upon the constitute in the assertion. History warrants the committee of the whole, in the constitute in the assertion of the clusters directly and the mire. We continue the constitution of the strain t

ital, and not numbers, were the basis of our representation.

If, then, it be true, that capital controls this branch of legislation, it will be at once perceived how the notion has obtained currency that high prices constitute national prosperity. It is the undoubted interest of capitalists, in other words, of those who sell, to enhance the prices of their productions; but it is as undoubtedly the interest of the great body of the people, in other words, of those who purchase, that the price of those productions should be diminished. The history of this branch of British legislation, is nothing more nor less, than a history of the coalitions formed between the different descriptions of capitalists—the landholders on the one hand, and the manufacturers on the other—to compel all the other classes of society to pay enhanced prices for their productions. Whether, in this instance, the fatal career of English legislation, will be followed up to its final results, in

to ascertain whether the increased wealth of the community, supposed to result from those duties, will be such as to enable the Nation to import other foreign merchandise beyond its present consump-tion, equivalent to the manufactures proposed to be excluded. The Committee, it will be seen, have entirely failed to discover any such increased reentirely failed to discover any such increased resources. On the contrary, it seems clear to the Committee, that the capacity of the people to purchase other foreign merchandise, will be diminished in proportion to the increased price they will have to pay, for the kinds of articles which shall be excluded. Indeed, it strikes them as being a paralley almost to extravarant for the grave considerable of the contravarant for the grave considerable. be excluded. Indeed, it strikes them as being a paradox, almost too extravagant for the grave consideration, to say that we shall increase the capacity of the people to purchase luxuries by compelling them to pay much higher prices for the two carof the people to purchase luxuries by compelling them to pay much higher prices for the two cardinal necessaries of life. And yet this paradox is the only foundation upon which the Secretary of the Treasury indulges the anticipation that other branches of foreign commerce will spring up from the ruins of that which he proposes to destroy.—While contemplating with a too partial and exclusive solicitude, the benefits which may result to the domestic manufacturers from the problitions are domestic manufacturers from the prohibitory system, he seems to overlook, entirely, its deleterious and desolating effect upon the wide range of inter-ests inseparably connected with those branches of foreign commerce it proposes to annihilate.

[To be Continued.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

A large mass of intelligence has poured in upon us—with London dates to the 19th, and French to us—with London dates to the 19th, and French to the 17th February. We shall make such extracts as are most interesting. We have accounts of the opening of Parliament, and of the French Chambers, with the Speeches of their respective Kings. Both of them regret the unexpected event of the battle of Navarino, and both express their wish and determination to preserve the peace of Europe. In France, a majority of the Constitutional party and determination to preserve the peace of Europe. In France, a majority of the Constitutional party seems to have triumphed in the Chamber of Deputies. A new ministry has been formed to the exclusion of M. Villele. A new ministry has been formed in Great Britain, at the head of which is the Duke of Wellington—It is made up of very discordant materials; but the Tory faction is predominant. The London Courier has changed its Editor, and hoisted again the Tory flag. From the equivocal language of the Kfing's Speech (canting about his "ancient ally," the Turks.) an impression has gone forth, that Mr. Canning's principles as to Greece are to be abandoned—This has induced the Opposition to take strong ground in favour of the battle of Navarino; and compelled the Duko ed the Opposition to take strong ground in favour of the battle of Navarino; and compelled the Duke of Wellington to declare the determination of the new Ministry to carry into full effect the treaty with the Allies. The Catholics have also taken the alarm, and the Board in Dublin has proscribed in advance, any politician who should support the Administration; but ministers have also declared that they are unpulsed upon the Catholic Clark. they are unpledged upon the Catholic Claims, and that my Lord the Duke, intends to pursue a strict neutrality on that question. The Premier has also stated their intention to bring forward a Corn bill, stated their intention to bring forward a Corn bill, similar to the one of the last session; but being a ticklish question, on which the former ministry split, it seems impossible to bring it forward in such a shape as to conciliate all the present incumbents.

—The Finance Committee (to search and sift committee) would be its effect? While it would neither increase nor diminish the aggregate wealth of the community—and in this it would have a decided advantage over the scheme of the Secretary—it would diminish that of the consumers of grain precisely as much as it would increase that of the sellers.

The delusion which unfortunately prevails on the present Parliament. Mr. Huskisson is its great supporter; and it will be noted, that it was some difference about the person who was to be its Chairman, that put Messrs. Herries and Huskisson by the ears, and brought the Ministry of Lord Goderich to a close.—Upon the whole, the want of talents, of consistency, of public confidence, and of liberal principles, threatens the ministry with a speedy dissolution. The views of its leaders. The delusion which unfortunately prevails on the subject of high prices, is to be ascribed to the change which took place in the corn laws of Great Britain in eighteen hundred & mineteen. During the years 1817 & 1818, in the hope of relieving the years 1817 & 1818, in the hope of relieving the years of the laboring classes, the

mportation for the ment of its lent. This calth, beprices of the prices of the price The affairs of the East are not yet settled .cort of the three Ailied Flags; and much was ex-pected from his character and the confidence re-posed in him by his countrymen.

The Minis try .- The following is the composi

The Minis try.—The following is the composi-tion of the New Ministry, as officially announced in the London Gazette.

The Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Trea-sury, vice Lord Goderich.—Henry Earl Bathurst, Lord President of his Majesty's Privy Council, vice the Duke of Portland.—Lord Lyndhurst, conof sury, vice does does not be surely series of his Majesty's Privy Council, which they were not consected, that it was impossible to name one without thinking of the other. Never, if Keeper of the Privy Seal, vice the Earl of Carty liste.—The Hon. Henry Goulbourn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, vice Mr. Herries.—The Right Hon. William Carr, Viscount Beresford, Master General of the Ordnance.—The Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Deart Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Personal Colonies.—Earl Dudley continues Secretary of State for the Mr. Huskisson, remains Secretary of State for the Mr. Huskisson, remains Secretary of State for the Home Deart Peel, Secretary of State for the Mr. Huskisson, remains Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Lord Melville, President of the Board of Control, in place of Mr. Carrier, In place of Lord Bexley.—Mr. Herries, Master of the Mint, in place of Mr. Tierney.—Lord Palmerston, continues in the War Department.—In Office, not in the Cabinet.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Advecate General, Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart, vice Right Hon. James Merchand Mr. Husking Mr. H Scretaries of the Treasury—Joseph Planta, Esq. and G. R. Dawsen, Esq. vice T. F. Lewis, Esq.—Lords of the Treasury—Lord Granville, C. H. Somerset, vice Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald, Earl of Mount Charles, Lord Elliot, E. A. M'portion of this is household manufacture, made and consumed by the same persons, and consequently not affected, one way or the other, by high duties. If it be assumed that only one-third of the woellens consumed are imported and manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of the manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of the manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of that manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of the manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of the manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of the manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of the manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of the manufactured for sale, it follows that the consumers of the manufactured for sale, it follows that the same proportion.

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Earl of Mount Charles, Lord Elliot, E. A. M'-Naughten, Esq.—Commissioners for Affairs of Indiana.

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Houses adjourned till five o'clock, when they re-assembled respectively. In the Upper house, the Earl of Chichester move the Address in answer those who sell, to enhance the prices of their productions; but it is as undoubtedly the interest of the great body of the people, in other words, of those who purchase, that the price of those productions should be diminished. The history of this branch of British legislation, is nothing more nor less, than a history of the coalitions formed between the different descriptions of capitalists—the landholders on the one hand, and the manufacturers on the other—to compel all the other classes of society to pay enhanced prices for their productions. Whether, in this instance, the fatal career of English legislation, will be followed up to its final results, in this country, will depen!, in the opinion of the Committee, upon the art of the capitalist in disguising his exactions, and the liability of the consumer to be imposed upon by false pretences.

It will be perceived by the House, that the foregoing examination of the effect of the proposed duties on foreign merchandise, has been designed to ascertain whether the increased wealth of the community, supposed to result four them. and dignified conduct maintained by the Sultan upon this occasion, afforded good ground to hope for the maintenance of peace. In conclusion, his Lordship expressed his approbation of the expedition to Portugal. Lord Strangford in seconding the motion for the address, dwelt upon the fidelity with which the Turks had maintained their relations with England, for three centuries, and the favourable disposition towards England that existed among the Ottomans in general.—He (the noble Lord,) had been Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and knew that the Emperor Nicholas entertained pacific sentiments, and was only desirous of fulfilling the treaty of July 6.—Lord Holland disapproved of Turkey being styled the ancient ally of England; and defended the battle of Navarino and Admiral Codrington. Lord King expressed his astonishment that the Corn Laws were not mentioned in ishment that the Corn Laws were not mentioned in the speech. The Duke of Wellington replied that the government intended to introduce a meaded the term ancient ally,& maintained that Turkey formed an essential part of the balance of power. England and all Europe were interested in protecting the Ottoman power.—He (the noble duke) did not accuse Ad'l Codrington, whom the late government acquitted by its conduct towards him, nor had he a right to say that officer had not fulfilled his duty to his king & country. Lord Eldon supported the address. Earl Grey considered the affair 'an untoward circumstance, nay, more—a most unfortunate calamity.' The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that there was no act of Admiral Codrington he felt more strongly called on to defend than his conduct at Navarin: he was satisfied that the Admiral formed an essential part of the balance of power. duct at Navarin: he was satisfied that the Admiral was not only above censure, but entitled to the approbation of his country. Lord Goderich expressed the like opinions.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th of Jan. the appearance of things presented a striking con-trast to that which they exhibited during the last session of Parliament. Mr Brougham, and the various other members who supported the late ad-ministration, had resumed their ancient seats on the benches, and several members who, some months ago, had changed their places, had gone over again to the ministerial side of the House.

The Speaker read his Majesty's Speech.

Mr. Jenkinson rose to move the address of thanks to his Majesty. He said, that as brother to the noble individual who had so long held the most distinguished situation in his Majesty's government, (the Earl of Liverpool,) he felt it his duty to state, that make individual in the intervals of the that that noble individual, in the intervals of the unhappy malady under which he labored, exhibit-ed the deepest interest in the welfare of the coureepest interest in the welfare of the coun-

ed the deepest interest in the welfare of the country, and his entire confidence in the talents and principles of the present administration.

Mr. R. Grant followed; and adverted to the interference of the British Government in the concerns of Greece and Portugal, with approbation.

Both gentlemen, however, drefrained from touching, more fully," on the topics in question.

Mr. Brougham rose. He wished, that when gentlemen refrained from touching upon subjects introduced in the King's Speech, and seemed to advise others to refrain therefrom, they would themselves leave the subject wholly untouched, and not differ so entirely between their practice and their professions. He complained of the inand not differ so entirely between their practice and their professions. He complained of the in-consistency of the Hon. gentleman opposite, which nothing that can be said can palliate; for not only id he deliver his own plenary approbation of the ew ministry, but he absolutely brought down to the house a message from a noble relative, of the like purport. He was glad that that noble relative was so far recovered as to be able, to take such lively interest in political affairs—he had heard and elieved that such was not the case-but he rebelieved that such was not the case—but he rejoiced at it novertheless—and as it convinced him
he had before been mistaken, it relieved him from
any delicacy he might otherwise have felt in protesting against this new power assumed by the noble Lord of sending messages to the House.

Is it because that noble person is in his private capacity most respectable, demanded Mr. B.—is it because he has been a member of every adminison (except the last) for twenty years past—is cause the noble lord has put forth something nething like an hereditary claim to the office of minister for twenty years past—is it for these reasons that he is to have a right of sending messages to this House, stating his approbation of the new administration?—[a laugh.]

Doubtless the noble Lord approves of all they have done—doubtless he approves of all those omisted—doubtless he approves of all those omissions which have so astounded the public in the soms which have so astounded the public in the constitution of that government—doubtless highly approving that omission by which was excluded, his ancient, venerable, learned and noble colleague, whose name had so long and so invariably been associated with his own, that, like Castor and Pollux, so much had these luminarias. sociated with his own, that, like Castor and Pollux, so much had these luminaries of this nether political world been connected, that it was impossible to name one without thinking of the other. Never, for the last 20 years, had Mr. B, heard of a politi-

mankind. He trusted that a truly English and honorable system of policy was to be persisted in; but the mention of the battle of Navarino, in the manner referred to, had fitled him with alarm.

He spoke of the Duke of Wellington. He was said by his friends to be able in council as well as in war. That did not remove the ground of Mr. Brougham's objection—which was, that he is a soldier, and a successful soldier, and that he possesses no reputation but a military one. He was not fitted by a capacity to address a public assemble to the property of the pr

sesses no reputation but a military one. He was not fitted by a capacity to address a public assembly. He has no experience in State affairs—no experience at all but in the military profession. Mr. B. had no fear that his Grace would introduce slavery by storm. It would take a greater man than him to do that. Mr. B. would give him the command of the ministry, and the army, and the many, and the mitre, but he would assure him that if he entered into a battle with the liberties of the country, he would come out heaten by the Constitution.

Monday, February 11.

Greece and Turkey—Battle of Navari.

The Earl of Carnaryon, in the absence of The Earl of Carnarvon, in the absence of Lord Holland, moved for the production of papers connected with the measures taken by this country, in conjunction with the allies, in the affairs of Greece. In defence of the course pursued by the allied squadrons, he quested names allied squadrons, he quoted numerous precedents, in which this country had interferred with the in which this country had interferred with the subjects of allied powers. In conclusion he moved that "an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty be graciously pleased to direct that copies of all instructions agreed to by the Ambassadors of the three Allied Powers, and transmitted to the Admirals of the combined fleets of France, Russia and England, unto the 29th October, 1827, be laid upon the table of the House." Also, "That there be laid upon the table of the House, copies of all despatches received from Sir Edward Codrington, or from any other source, relative to the recent affair at Navarino."

ceived from Sir Edward Codrington, or from any to ther source, relative to the recent affair at Navarino."

The Earl of Dudley objected to the production of papers, as it would betray the confidence placed in the prudence of this country by our allies, and would defeet at the objects his Majesty's Ministers had I. riew, y exposing prematurely to hostile powers, what should at present be kept from view. Such production was not necessary to vindicate the conduct of the officers commanding at Navarino; no blame was attached to them; & those who had rever been attacked needed no defence. He then alluded to the late treaty, and avowed it to be the object of Government to observe the late treaty, not only to the letter, but also to the spirit.

Viscount Goderich then explained, at great length, what led to the dissolution of the late ministry. From the statement of the Noble Lord it appears that the principal, if not the only cause of that dissolution arose out of the disagreement between Mr. Huskisson & Mr. Herries, as to the appointment of the chairman of the proposed Finance Commantee. After describing the rise & progress of the difference between those gentlemen; & the failure of his attempts to remove it, the Noble Viscount went on to say that under the circumstances, he thought it his duty to lay before his Majesty a statement of the dilemma in which he was placed. His Majesty conceiving himself entitled to act as he thought proper for the good of his country, communicated his directions for the forming of a new administration to the Noble Duke now at the head of it. His Lordship, in conclusion, expressed his concurrence in the veasons which had been assigned for the non-production of the papers moved for.

The Duke of Wellington avowed it to be his intention.

The Duke of Wellington avowed it to be his in-The Duke of Wellington avowed it to be his intention to carry the treaty of July, 1827, into the fullest effect. Much had been said, there and elsewhere, on the propriety of one state interfering in the internal affairs of another; but he trusted that, in this instance, it would be admitted,—a case of the very highest necessity had arisen. The treaty had been equally the work of the three contracting powers. Every member of the Cabinet had entered it free as air. He objected to the production of papers, on the grounds that they related to a transaction not yet concluded; and that such production might be prejudicial to the allies. The Marquis of Lansdown, in a speech of considerable length, expressed his concurrence in the reasons adduced by Lord Dudley for the non production of papers; and his reasons for not entering into

reasons adduced by Lord Dudiey for the non produc-tion of papers; and his reasons for not entering into a systematic opposition to the present government: He would carefully watch its proceedings to learn whether it was worthy of confidence or not. The Noble Lord concluded thus;—"I shall watch every thing that takes place, as a member of the legislature of my country; and I can assure the Noble Duke, that I wish him the most fortunate success in his administration; but before I sit down, I beg leave to assure him, which I do with a firm conviction of its truth, that whatever he may be able to achieve, there is one thing which, with all his military success, he never can achieve, and against which I warn him—let him remember that he may conciliate, but, that he can never re-conquer Ireland." (Hear, hear, hear.)
The Earl of Carnarvon said that he would not

The Earl of Carnarvon said that he would not press his motion. It was accordingly withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

FRANCE.—The French Chambers opened their session on the 5th of February, and were very fully attended, but few of the members being absent. On this occasion the King addressed them as follows:

KING'S SPEECH.

"GENTLEMEN—It is always with high satisfaction that I see you assembled about my Throne, and that I come to lay before you the situation of

France.

My relations with the Powers of Europe continue to be amicable and satisfactory. The affairs of the East alone offer some difficulties; but the Treaty which I have signed with the King of England and the Emperor of Russia has laid the foun-dation of the pacification of Greece, and I have still reason to hope that the efforts of my Allies and myself will overcome without the em-ployment of force, the resistance of the Ottoman

The unforeseen combat of Navarin, has been at once an occasion to give glory to our arms, and affords the most striking pledge of the union of the three flags.

The Peninsula has long been the cause of sac

rifices to us; these are drawing to a conclusion:—Spain being secure upon its frontiers, perseveringly exerts herself in order to stifle in her bosom the deplorable germs of civil discord; every thing indicates that I shall very soon be able, in concert with the King my nephew, to restore my soldiers to their country, and to relieve my people from a severe burden.

A vigorous blockade, which will not terminate till the day on which I shall have received the satisfaction which is due to me, restrains and punishes Algiers, and protects French commerce.

On distant shores, and under the uncertain sway of infant governments, our flag has experienced

of infant governments, our flag has experienced some acts of aggression; but I have ordered just some acts of aggression; but I have ordered just indemnity to be required, and have prescribed measures which will henceforth protect the property of my subjects from all injury.

If I am thus able, gentlemen, to look with satisfaction upon our external affairs, the internal affairs of my kingdom do not afford me fewer grounds of satisfaction.

You will perceive, by the documents which will be laid before you, that if the produce of the several taxes has undergone some diminution, the sources of public wealth have not experienced any great alteration: Extraordinary circumstances have led to an excessive expenditure, for which it have led to an excessive expenditure, for which is will be necessary to provide. I have ordered my ministers to lay the particulars of them before you, and have enjoined them to have constantly in view a strict and judicious economy.

I have called my son to take part in the military promotions. The army will see in this new arrangement, the most decided proof of my good will towards it.

The progressive development of Commerce & Manufactures, which are the glory of pacific States, calls for more numerous channels for the disposal of their produce. I have resolved that a Minister appointed for their interest shall be specially charged to propose to me every thing that may be calculated to second their continually increasing activity. creasing activity.

However intimate the connection may be which

Some important questions of public administration have been pointed out tomy attention. Being convinced that the real strength of Thrones, under the Divine protection, is in the observance of the laws, I have ordered these questions to be thoroughly investigated, that the discussion of them may make manifest the truth, which is the first want of princes and neonly. es and people.

ces and people.

Gentlemen, the happiness of France is the object of all my wishes and of all my thoughts. To securo it, I shall know how to maintain the strong and tutolary authority which belongs to my crown. I rely also, Gentlemen—I roly greatly on the assistance of your wisdom and the harmony of your sentiments. The voice of your King, calling for the union of men of worth, cannot find here any but hearts disposed to hear an largewer it."